FEET COVERING FOR THE MULTITUDE. - La dies, petronics CANTELLI, because he fermishes the pretriest GATERS at the loss est prices. Gentlemen follow their example, having discovered that the nesteet, most durable, most stylish and most comfortable French Calfakin, Patent Leather and other Dress Boors can be precented at his establishment, and other Dress Boors can be precented at his establishment, and parents understand that it is to their interest to buy of him Smors for their children. In fact, his establishment, No. 213 Broadway, is intended for the accommodation of all classes.

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THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company, No. 485 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the price of their celebrated Family Machinas as as a place their within the reach of all. The pures from this date will be from 4.50 to \$125, removing all temptation to infringers, or patronage These Machines are unquestionably the best in use for family

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New style, price, \$50.

Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.

New STYLES, PRICE \$50.

(Will be ready in a few days.)

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Office No. 489 threadway, corner Broome st. HERRON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S new

Patent Sewing Macross.
OLLY TWENTY-Five Dollars.
seperior in capacity and dwabbity to the highest priced machines. No. 417 Broadway.

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Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleanaing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
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CRILSON'S GOLD MEDIAL FURNACE,
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Made and soid by
BRASHALL, HEIDER & Co.,
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MERCHANTS, MASUFACTURERS,
And all others who require as
DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE.
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. D. C. PEACOCK, Importer, represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 495 Broadway, up stairs. CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS .- An Ex-

HERNIA cured by MARSH'S RADICAL CURE HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

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Preprietor's depot, No. 612 Brondway, corner Houston-st.

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THE OLD DOMINION
TRAFOT,

Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
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Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-6t., Philadelphia,
and for sale at nanufacturers prices by E. P. TORREY,
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Merchants visiting New-York should by all means lay in a
supply of these Coffee and Teape's, which are rapidly coming
into use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
E. P. TORREY is also agent for the sale of
ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED AIR TIGHT STLP SEALING CANS AND
JARS,
which, it is conceded on all bands, are the best in the market.
Also, manufacturer and patentee of TORREY's celebrated DookBERNO.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DVE-WIGS AND TOUPEES -Largest stock in the world. -This celebrated establishment is at No. 250 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dyx, the hest extant. Bacus Low's Wies and Tourges have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

Wigs \$8, Tourees \$5 at Cameron's Manufactory, No. 198 Fulton-st., Brookien, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. Also, a large assortment of LADES: HAIR-WORK of the latest improvements at equally low prices.

FALL PARADES .- The season has arrived when the uniformed militia make their Fall parades for inspection and instruction in military tactics. Yesterday the 4th Regiment of Artillery, Col. Edward Hincken, numbering 225 men and 12 pieces of ordnance, with caissons, etc., were inspected at Hamilton square by Brigade Major S. M. Alford of the 2d Brigade Staff. Prior to the inspection, the troops were reviewed by Inspector Gen. B. F. Bruce and Brig. Gen. Charles Yates, and a full Staff. The troops were then exercised

in various field manenvres and in the school of artillery. The 6th Regiment, Col. Pinckney, now on duty at Camp Washington, and Capt. McMahon's Artillery Company will be inspected at that place to-day. After the inspection the troops will be reviewed by Inspector General Bruce, and possibly by Gev. King and Staff, if they arrive in town as is ant.cipated. The proceedings will close by a drill in the school of the battalion.

CORRECTION .- In a recent table of candidates for Congress in Ohio, an error occurred in the XVIIth District. By a transposition of names Mr. Benjamin F. Sprigg was placed under the Republican column and Mr. Thomas C. Theaker under the Democratic, while Mr. Sprigg is a sprig of the Simon-Pure Bachanan, Lecompton Democracy, and Mr. Theaker is the candidate of the united opposition to Lecomptonism. His chances for success appear to be very fair.

Mr. S. R. Raymond, editor and proprietor of The Alexandria Reveille, a weekly journal of ability and influence, published in Clark County, Missouri, in behalf of the White Labor and Emancipation interest, is new in this city with the purpose of procuring advertiseim ets from mere ants who may wish to make themselves known in that region, and such other assistance as the friends of Free Soil may be disposed to render in the great work of converting Missouri into a Free State. Mr. Raymond may be found at the Metropoli-

en-Benni	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Tot
Week ending June 18		130	
Week ending July 4		131	- 1
Week ending July 14	9	139	1
Week ending July Ill		117	- 1
Week ending July 25		162	- 1
Week ending Aug. 1		1.29	- 3
Weck ending Avg. C		186	9
Week ending Aug. i5		171	- 4
Week ending Aug. 22		163	- 4
Week ending Aug 26		194	
Week ending Sept. S	***************************************	197	- 6
Week ending Sept. 12		364	
Week ending Sept. 19	VALABLE - 474	168	- 5
Week ending Sept. 30	***************	175	- 9

## New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. protice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-sever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion; but as guaranty for his good fuith.

• cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, unless letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to HURACE GREELEY & Co.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Moses Taylor leaves to-day at 2 o'clock; the Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The Burning of the Austria. We shall print in the edition of THE TRIBUNE which is sent off for California to-lay, all of the statements which our reporters have written out from the facts furnished to them by the survivors who arrived here in the Prince Albert, and also such other details as shall reach us previous to going to press. Copies of the paper can be had at the desk in our countingroom, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Price 6 cents.

The mails for Europe by the Cunard steamship Niagara, from Boston, leave this city to-day-that by railroad closing at 24 o'clock, and by steamboat

A riot occurred in a lager-beer saloon at Yorkville on Saturday night last between a party of Irishmen and Italians, which resulted in one of the former being killed, and three dangerously wounded. Twenty Italians, two Germans and one American were arrested; and on their rendezvous being searched by the police, a large amount of property, the proceeds of burglaries and robberies. was found.

The mystery of Montauk is cleared up. A slaver, the Haidee, fitted out from this port, ran 900 chattels into a Cuban port, was abandoned by her captain, sailed North by the mate, but having no papers which would permit her entry into port, she was sunk off the eastern end of Long Island, The mate and some of the sailors are under arrest.

Both Boards of the Common Council met last night. The Aldermen had up the Lowber business, but did nothing decisive. It was understood that measures were in progress to effect an arrangement which would prevent the sale of city property. The subject of taking a census of the city was mooted.

In the other Board, another injunction was served in the matter of steam on the Fourth avenue. Several resolutions of importance were offered, and a small difficulty between members was enjoyed.

The Norwegian vessel, which was seen near the wreck of the Austria, arrived at Quebec yesterday, bringing fifteen of the passengers and seven of the crew of the ill-fated steamer. We give their names elsewhere. Out of nearly six hundred persons on board, eighty-nine only have been saved.

Bridgeport elected a Republican Mayor ves-

Certain of the Colored Voters of this State, who are naturally and justly solicitous that the Law should regard thom simply as men, recently held a consultation at Troy, to decide on their course in our ensuing Election. Gerrit Smith was their first choice for Governor; but, considering that every vote for him was just half a vote for Parker. a majority of them resolved to vote for Morgan. This exposed them to a sharp rebuke from the Gerrit Smith oracle at Albany, to which Mr. Wm. J. Watkins, one of their number, responds through our columns this morning. We never mean to appeal to any class of voters distinctively, but we submit that Mr. Watkins takes a sensible and practical view of the matter-one from which many white men might learn wisdom.

Some correspondence between a number of prominent merchants and Mr. Homer Franklin, the active agent of the Committee charged with investigating the alleged frauds in the City accounts, brings once more to our mind the disgraceful condition of our Local Government, and the thousand frauds which characterize almost every department thereof. For a time, but little was heard of the doings of this Committee, and the gentlemen who have recently addressed Mr. Franklin, in common with other good citizens, began to fear that the overshadowing political influence at Tammany Hall would succeed in crushing out the investigation; but it seems that, although ardently desirous to put an end to these developments, some of the leaders of the party who profess to be fair men are unwilling to incur the odium which would necessarily fall upon them should they now interfere to step the most unwelcome exposure. Various reports made by this Committee to the Common Council have been, one after another, deliberately shelved by the Democratic majority, and there is not a shadow of hope that any practical result will follow beyond the simple exposure made by the Committee itself. And even these reports must necessarily be pruned down to the utmost degree of softness compatible with the facts, since some of the members of the Committee seem to be in positions which cause them great uneasiness in the matter; and it is necessary to deal gently with them, lest they impede the progress of the inquiry or refuse altogether to go on.

The letter of Mr. Franklin gives within a brief compass the progress of the work thus far, from was also instrumental in producing the commerwhich it appears, as we have from time to time set cial crisis of 1825. Wares calculated for forth, that the utmost confusion exists in the ac- the meridian of Moscow, were then dispatched counts of the various departments: that there are to Mexico and Colombia. And in our own day. errors and defalcations amounting to many thou- notwithstanding its elasticity, even Australia has sands; that nearly forty millions of taxes and as- not escaped the fate common to all new markets, sessments since the year 1863 have been placed in the hands of collectors, and that there has never | means of payment over-stocked. The phenomenon been any proper auditing or examing of their re- peculiar to the Chinese market is this, that since turns, or any direct responsibility to any person | its opening by the treaty of 1842, the export to whatever; nor can any official, or any branch of Great Britain of tea and silk of Chinese produce the City Government, give any intelligible explana. has continually been expanding, while the import tion of the present condition of accounts involving | trade into China of British manufactures has, on such enormous sums. No one can tell, for instance, the whole, remained stationary. The continuous Such chormous sums. No one can tell, for instance, the whole, remained stationary. The continuous such that the "repidence" is supposed to have had its of assessments past due, or how much the might be said to bear an analogy to the state of Bureau of Arrears is responsible for, nor compress commercial balance between Russia and Great hend in any way the true condition of the Trust Britain; but, then, in the latter case, everything accounts of the city. Even supposing that the cold is explained by the protective policy of Russia, ections were honestly made and accounted for, the while the Chinese import duties are lower than mode of doing so is execedingly cumbrons and ex- those of any other country England trades with pensive. On looking over the Controller's reports. The aggregate value of Chinese exports to Enwe find that the Tax Commissioners' Department gland, which before 1842 might be rated at about costs per year \$50,300; the Tax Receiver's Bureau | £7,000,000, amounted in 1856 to the sum of about

making in all \$84,587 paid for salaries in gathering in the taxes annually; and over and above this, there is an enormous load upon the taxpayers in the way of percentage on assessments. For the year 1856, the Collector of Arrears claims as his percentage \$73,047 61: while the Assessor's fees amount to \$10,511, and all this is paid out without the city being able to show any intelligible systematic labor therefor. What would be thought of a banking institution doing a large business, employing a dozen cashiers, all acting entirely independent of each other, accountable to none but themselves, without even the formality of sureties for honest returns? Yet such is the condition of the financial affairs of the City of New-York. It is no wonder that we are plundered on every hand; that the taxes are 100 per cent higher than they should be, and that the overburdened people are on the verge of open rebellion. The intelligent reader will be able to gather from

Mr. Franklin's letter the kind of reform which is demanded, and that is a thorough reconstruction of the Finance Department, and the method of keeping accounts therein, more especially in the matter of collections for assessments.

Under the present arrangements there is no pos sibility of fixing responsibility of negligence or fraud, while the reduction of the whole into one bureau, with one head and fifteen or twenty clerks, or even more, as might be required—a bureauthrough which should pass every dollar assessed, collected, or in any way coming into possession of the city from the people, and where should be duly recorded every fact connected with such tax or assessment from its inception to its final discharge-such a reform would save immense sums, and put an end to the shameless frauds which have so long been the rule. Can we not elect a Controller, at the December canvass, who will initiate and carry into full effect the reform so urgently demanded?

The unsuccessful issue, in a commercial point of view, of Sir Henry Pottinger's Chinese treaty, signed on August 29, 1842, and dictated, like the new treaties with China, at the cannon's mouth, is a fact now recollected even by that eminent organ of British Free Trade, The London Economist. Having stood forward as one of the staunchest spologsits of the late invasion of Chins, that iournal now feels itself obliged to "temper" the sanguine hopes which have been cultivated in other quarters. The Economist considers the effects on the British export trade of the treaty of 1842, a precedent by which to guard ourself against the result of mistaken operations." This certainly is sound advice. The reasons, however, which Mr. Wilson alleges in explanation of the failure of the first attempt at forcibly enlarging the Chinese market for Western produce, appear far from con-

The first great cause pointed out of the signal failure is the speculative overstocking of the Chinese market, during the first three years following the Pottinger treaty, and the carelessness of the English merchants as to the nature of the Chinese demand. The English exports to China which, in 1836, amounted to £1,326,388, had fellen in 1842 to £960,000. Their rapid and continued rise during the following six years, is shows by these figures: 1012 £ 955 000 1544 £ 2 505 000 1043 1.456 000 1345 £ 2 395 000

Yet in 1846 the exports did not only sink below the level of 1836, but the disasters overtaking the China houses at London during the crisis of 1847 proved the computed value of the exports from 1843 to 1846, such as it appears in the official return tables, to have by no means corresponded to the value actually realized. If the English exporters thus erred in the quantity, they did not less so in the quality of the articles offered to Chinese consumption. In proof of the latter assertion, The Economist quotes from Mr. W. Cooke, the late correspondent of The London Times at Shanghae and Canton, the following passages:

"Iz 1843, 1844 and 1845, when the northern ports had just been opened, the people at home were wild with excitement. An eminent firm at Sheffield sent out a large consignment of knives and forks, and de-clared themselves prepared to supply all China with cutlery. They were sold at prices which searcely realized their freight. A London house, of famous realized their freight. A London house, of famous fame, sent out a tremendous consignment of pianofortes, which shared the same fate. What happened in the case of cutlery and pianos occurred also, in a continuous natural continuous continuous manufactures. Manchester made a great blind effort when the ports were opened, and that effort failed. Since then she has fallen into an apathy, and treat to the charge of accidents. trusts to the chapter of accidents.

Lastly, to prove the dependence of the reduction. maintenance or improvement of the trade, on the study of the wants of the consumer, The Economist reproduces from the same authority the fol-

lowing return for the year	r 1856:		
	1845.	1846.	1856.
Camlete	13,574	2,104	4,479
Longelle	91,500 62,751	75,784 56,996	50,642 87,583
Printed Cottons	100,615	1.554.740	2.817.624
Charles Wanted The St.		5 934 650	5-520-600

Now all these arguments and illustrations explain nothing beyond the reaction following the overtrade of 1843-45. It is a phenomenon by no means peculiar to the Chinese trade, that a sudden expansion of commerce should be followed by its violent contractions, or that a new market, at its opening, should be choked by British oversupplies; the articles thrown upon it being not very nicely calculated, in regard either to the actual wants or the paying powers of the consumers. In fact, this is a standing feature in the history of the markets of the world. On Napoleon's fall, after the opening of the European continent, British imports proved so dispreportionate to the continental faculties of absorption, that "the transition from war to " peace" proved more disastrons than the continental system itself. Canning's recognition of the independence of the Spanish colonies in America of having its powers of consumption as well as its \$18,980; the Bureau of Arrests, 7,400; sundry £9,500,000. While the quantity of tea imported

50,000,000 lbs, before 1842, it had swollen in 1856 to about 90,000,000 lbs. On the other hand, the importance of the British import of Chinese silks only dates from 1852. Its progress may be comnoted from the following figures:

Silk imp'd. 5.2, 118.52. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. Value....£ 1858. 2.500,047 1.500,706 1.400.2 0.723,686 Now take, on the other hand, the movement of

BRITISH EXPORTS TO CHINA, VALUED IN POUNDS STEELING For the period following the opening of the market in 1842 and the acquisition of Hong Kong by the British, we find the following returns: 

The Economist tries to account for the stat onary and relatively decreasing imports of British manufacture into the Chinese market by foreign competition, and Mr. Cooke is again quoted to bear witness to this proposition. According to this authority, the English are besten by fair competition in the Chinese market in many branches of trade. The Americans, he says, beat the English in drills and sheetings. At Shanghae in 1856 the imports were 221,716 pieces of American drills, against 8,745 English, and 14,420 of American sheetings, against 1.240 English. In woolen goods, on the other hand, Germany and Russia are said to press hardly on their English rivals. We want e other proof than this illustration to convince us that Mr. Cooke and The Economist are both mistaken in the appreciation of the Chinese market. They consider as limited to the Anglo-Chinese trade features which are exactly reproduced in the trade between the United States and the Celestial Empire. In 1837, the excess of the Chinese exports to the United States over the imports into China was about £860,-000. During the period since the trenty of 1842, the United States have received an annual average of £2,000,000 in Chinese produce, for which we paid in American merchandise £900,000. Of the £1,602,849, to which the aggregate imports into Shanghae, exclusive of specie and opium, amounted in 1855, England supplied £1,122,241, America £272,708, and other countries £207,900; while the exports reached a total of £12,603,540, of which £6,465,040 were to England, £5,396,406 to America, and £102,088 to other countries. Compare only the American exports to the value of £272,708, with their imports from Shanghae exceeding £5,000,000. If, nevertheless, American competition has, to any sensible degree, made inroads on British traffic, how limited a field of empleyment for the aggregate commerce of foreign nations the Chinese market must offer.

The last cause assigned to the trifling importance the Chinese import market has assumed since its opening in 1842, is the Chinese revolution, but notwithstanding that revolution, the exports to China lationary epoch, the opium trade, instead of falling off, rapidly obtained colossal dimensions, However that may be this much will be admitted, that all the obstacles to foreign imports originating in the disordered state of the empire must be increased, instead of being diminished, by the late piratical war, and the fresh humiliations heaped on the ruling dynasty.

It appears to us, after a careful survey of the istory of Chinese commerce, that, generally speakng, the consuming and paying powers of the Celestials have been greatly over estimated. With the present economical framework of Chinese society, which turns upon diminutive agriculture and domestic manufactures as its pivots, any large import of foreign produce is out of the question. Still, to the amount of £8,000,000, a sum which may be roughly calculated to form the aggregate balance in favor of China, as against England and the United States, it might gradually absorb a surplus quantity of English and American goods, if the opium trade were suppressed. This conclusion is necessarily arrived at on the analysis of the simple fact, that the Chinese finances and monetary circulation, in spite of the favorable balance of trade, are seriously deranged by an import of opium to

John Bull, however, used to plume himself on his high standard of morality, prefers to bring up | Presidency, and the medium through which his adverse balance of trade by periodical war tributes, extorted from China on piratical pretexts. He only forgets that the Carthagenian and Roman methods of making foreign people pay, are, if combined in the same hands, sure to clash with, and destroy each other.

Just a century and a quarter ago, there died near Philadelphia the earliest Apostle of Emancipation in America, Ralph Sandiford by name. Born at Liverpool in 1693, he was cut off at the early age of forty, in the midst of a warfare against Slavery and the slave-trade, so ably conducted as to draw down upon him the severest condemnation of the citizens of that then continental metropolis. The Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania threateged him with the severest legal penalties if he persisted in circulating one of his stinging pamphlets against the traffic. Other interests also assailed himmerchants, shipowners, and almost every other class, for all were steeped directly or indirectly in that sum of all villainies. Even the Society of Friends, then the dominant sect in Pennsylvania. were buyers and owners of slaves. They had borne no collective testimony against the sinfulness of the practice, and had limited their recommendations in regard to it to enjoining that their members should properly clothe, feed and educate those whom they held. The true light had not yet broken in upon them as a religious body. Saudiford was the first to denounce the trade in all its hight and depth, demanding that not only Friends should cut loose from it, but that negro slavery should be utterly abolished. The traffic had spread its roots into every colony, and many were the interests to be overturned by the success of emancipation. But he spurned the threats of all; rejected the most tempting offers of pecuniary advantage; battled with an iron will against the great iniquity, until his mental energies were simost prostrated by the persecuting hostility of his opponents; and, to the shame of Philadelphia. he was finally driven out of the city, and shel tered bimself in a log but nine miles therefrom. Here he lived a life of Christian purity, his hut a refuge to all of the oppressed who sought it, and died in peace with the world, a martyr to persecubore a testimony against the negro trade."

moment be vowed an inextinguishable hostility to Mexico, but unless they are much richer in cold it; left no agency untried to render it odious; de- than than those of New-Mexico are, the gold. voted his life and substance to the work; drew down upon him the vengeance of the slave owners, in a hurry. and after a heroic contest of thirteen years' duration, was compelled to leave Barbadoes for an almost equally inhospitable refuge in Philadelphia. There he landed just two years before the death of Sandiford. Though the slaves in Pennsylvania were at that time treated with a mildness that contrasted strongly with the fierce tyranny of a Barbadoes plantation, yet he relaxed nothing of his sturdy denunciations. Almost alone, he went on undisheartened, laboring by pen and by press to enlighten public sentiment. He adopted the most outré plans to rouse it. He exhorted the people in public gatherings, and stung the slaveholders in the sharp invectives of his numerous pamphlets He traversed the country on foot, perhaps the earliest missionary for Emancipation in America, everywhere bearing testimony in what he ate, drank, or were, against the sin of Slavery. With him originated the first public proposition to commute the punishment of death into imprisonment for life. He was an early and zealous pleader against the use of ardent spirits. Just before the close of this excellent man's career, he was called on by one who deeply sympathized with him in all his labors, to tell him that the Society of Friends had at last come to the determination of disowning every member who persisted in the practice of holding slaves. This was when the Patriarch of Emancipation was in his eighty-second year. It was the first ripe fruit of the abundant harvest which, during nearly half a century, he had

so laboriously sown. He died the same year. The mantle of these two prophetic spirits fell on Authory Benezet, a native of France, but also a Philadelphia Friend, to which city he emigrated in his eighteenth year. Few men have lived so blameless a life. Every thought of his brain, every pulsation of his heart, was for the good of his felow-creatures. He rejected brilliant commercial prospects that he might devote his time to the unfortunate. Especially toward the negro in bondage did the sympathics of his generous soul flow out with unstinted liberality. He left no means untried to enlighten the public conscience to the enormities of Slavery. He subsidized the Almanacs which Franklin published, and used their large circulation to disseminate his views. He wrote and printed innumerable tracts, and scattered large editions of them at his own expense. One of these publications, "An Historical Account of Guinea," was the providential instru-

ment for abolishing the English slave-trade. A copy of it fell by accident into the hands of Thomas Clarkson, then seeking facts for a dissertation before the University of Cambridge on the question of the lawfulness of Slavery. The world knows the sequel. It struck home to Clarkson's heart; he won the prize, and thenceforward dedicated himself to the work of emancipation. In the hands of Clarkson and his conditators, the labors of Sandiford, Lay and Benezet culminated in a glorious success. Benezet closed his blameless life in 1784. When dying, he said to those about him, I feel ashamed to meet the face of my Maker, I have done so little in his cause."

The city, thus historically the pioneer in emancipation, with the remarkable evidence that it be gan with one member of the Society of Friends and was carried forward to a successful triumph by two others of the same body, has continued loyal to the cause. It is true, there have been sporadic ebullitions of sympathy with the exploded leaven of a century ago. One peaceful mob looked on while another exultingly gave Pennsylvania Hall to the flames. Philadelphia has also occasionally elected tools of the Slave Power to Congress, but not because they were tools. It is reasonably certain she will now turn over a new leaf in her record on this very question. With a past so untarnished, and a future so hopeful, what ought not to be her astonishment and ours at discovering that she is the seat of a newspaper which openly and persistently advocates the reestablishment of the African slave-trade? A political adventurer from the South has there established The Southern Monitor, devoted to the slaveholders, the mouthpiece of a slaveholding candidate for the doughface advertisers announce their principles with their goods, to eatch plantation customers. In a recent impression that paper says:

"We confess that we are the advocates of an un-restricted commerce with the coast of Africa—as a matter of conscience and religious duty. We see there uncounted millions of barbarons heatnens, upon thom, in their native country, the missionaries have not been able to produce any impression. Their con-tinent remains unemitivated, and they are destined, if theat remains uncunivated, and they are destined, if not removed, to remain in darkness forever. Here, they would not only benefit the world by their labor, but reap the benefits themselves of the Gospel. If the restraints so foolishly imposed by the Christian nations were removed, the passage would not be at tended by such frightful mortality, commerce would be more prosperous, trade more profitable, and the converts to Christianity greatly increased in number. The negroes would be infinitely more comfortable and hapty or earth, and would at least have a prospect of a more exalted existence in the world beyong the more exalted existence in the world beyong the slaves in this country would diminish the value of those already here: but that consideration should yield to the paramount behests of a comprehensive Unristian

Thus, after the long sacrifices Philadelphia has made to purge herself of this infamy, the doctrines are revived anew. But the publication of such a sheet cannot be regarded as disgraceful to Philadelphia, seeing that her soil, like ours, is also free to any lonfer. The avowal of such ideas is, however, a most significant sign of the times, and of the issues which the Slavery question is rapidly assuming.

Forty-nine of the camels belonging to the United States are now at Campe Verde, sixty miles from San Antonio. Only one of those imported has died, while ten have been added by birth. These young American born camels thrive well, and promise to grow up equal in all respects to those imported. Notwithstanding the successful trial lately made by Captain Beale in his explorations across the continent, there are some officers of the army who doubt whether anything is to be gained by the use of camels. This, however, might be expected. There are always persons opposed to all sorts of changes and innovations. We hope, however, that experiments in their use will not long be confined to the army officers, but that as the number increases they will pass into the hands of private owners.

There seems to be a great conflict of opinion a tion. So remarkable were his efforts to arouse to the richness of the gold discoveries of western public opinion, that the rude stone at the head of Kansas. The decided probability is that they will his grave contained the honorable memorial, "He turn out poor. Gold is one of the most universally diffused of all the metals, but it selders exists any Cotemporaneous with Sandiford was Benjamin where in sufficient quantities to pay for its collec-Lay, also a Philadelphia Friend. Establishing tion. The whole castern range of the Apalachian himself in business at Barbadoes, when forty years Mountains, from Canada to Alabama, produces of age, the horrors of the slave traffic which he gold, but nowhere in sufficient abundance to make there witnessed enlisted his sympathies to an ex- its collection much of an object. The mountains of Rems \$4,305; collectors of city revenue \$3,404, into Great Britain never reached more than tent that absorbed his whole nature. From that western Kansas are a continuation of those of New.

sockers who are resorting thither will not get rick

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. I. TRIBUSE. From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 4, 1888. Some how or other the idea prevailed here that Col. Forney was going to reveal some private cor. respondence in his recent vindication. That he did not is so sore a thing to certain virtuous place. patriots here, who were gloating for something scandalous, that they denounce the production as whining. There are several gentlemen in this city who knew of the interview of Forney with the President, and heard at the time versions of what transpired as stated by Col. Forney in his Tarrytown speech.

Mr. Emanuel B. Hart is here, and so also are Senators Gwin, Slidell, Bright and Yulee. J. P. Brown, late Consul General at Constanti-

nople, has been appointed Secretary of Legation and Dragoman. Salary \$3,000.

Nobody at the State Department expresses any doubt of the authentic character of the published Ousley treaty between England and Nicaragus, Is this stage of the game our Government will incist upon the same sort of a negotiation for ourselves. Mr. Appleton is again at his post.

the mails and travelers.

To the Associated Press; WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 4, 1838. The Indian Bureau to-day received a letter from Dr. Forney, confirmatory of the report of the Indiana robbing the mail three hundred and fifty miles from Salt Lake City. He says that no attempt was made to kill the conductor, drivers, or guards; that the Indians on the Humboldt have been committing depre-dations for ten years past; and that this was the first outbreak of the present senson. Gen. Johnston at the request of Gov. Cumming, had sent a military force of one hundred and fifty men for the protection of

The steamers Fulton and Harriet Lane will leave Norfolk to-morrow, on the Paraguay expedition, Secretary Thompson has gone to Philadelphia business, and will remain several days.

The Atlantic Telegraph. The following dispatch came to hand on Monday foreneen:

TRISITY BAY, Friday, Oct. 1, 1838. PETER COOPER, New-York:
Nothing was done with Valentia vesterday.
Some very good currents were received from Valentia, but no intelligible signals.

C. V. DE SASTI.

The following was received on Monday afternoon

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.
Peter Cooke, New-York:
There has been no change whatever since my last. I am trying this morning a new system of working, and will telegraph again to-day as to its results.

C. V. DE SANT.

Bridgeport City Election. BRIDGIPORT, Conn., Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.
At the City Election to-day the entire Republican

icket was elected. Siins C. Booths, Republican, for Mayor, has 31 majority over P. C. Calhoun, Democrat. The Police Court bill was defeated by a vote of nearly four to one. Non-Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

RIVER DU LOUP, C. E., Moaday, Oct. 4-II p. m. There are yet no signs of the steamship Nova-Sco tian, now overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 201 ult., four days later.

From Mexico.

New-Onleans, Monday, Oct. 4, 1853. By the steamship General Rush, we have Browns ville dates of the 25th ult. The yellow fever was raging at Matamoras and

Gen. Vidaurri was near San Luis Potosi on the 13th.

Miramon had declined fighting. The Liberalists were forming an army at Vera Cruz.

From New-Mexico.
St. Letts, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.
A dispatch from Independence says the Sasta Vé
mail arrived on the 2d, with dates of the 13th alt. Mr. Crag, the layer been murdered by the Indiana. There was considerable political excitement at Santa Fé between the regular Democratic nomination and what The Grazete calls the Bob-Tail Democracy.

Indiana were still troublesome. About Mr. Craig, the hay contractor at Fo Fort Buchanan they had stelen a lot of Government stock. There is no news from Fort Deflance. It is supposed that the expedition against the Navajo Indians has been abandored.

> State Pair. STRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

The number and character of those in attendance at e State Fair already indicate the increasing interest felt by the farmer, the machinist and manufacturer is the exhibitions. There will be a far larger attendance of exhibitors and a better display in all the departments than last year, though the receipts may to probably exceed those of the Buffalo exhibition. Thus far, the cattle, horses and sheep are of a far higher grade than ever before remembered by the officers of the Society. If the weather should be fair the visiters will doubtless be numerons, but the sky is now somewhat overcast. There is not yet a very large number of strangers in the city, but the rooms in the principal hotels are nearly all engaged, and extensive preparations have been made by private families to accommissing the strangers of preparations. modate the strangers if necessary. The ground is convenient, being about a mile from the city, and containing thirty five neres. The buildings for the use of the Fair excel those of any previous one in quality, size and accummodations. The ground has the appearance of a new California city, crowded with shantles. The road to it has been paved by the Corporation for

The entries thus far, are as follows

Class 1.—Cattle, P.S. Class 2.—Horses, 112. Class 3.—Swire: Sheep and Poultry, 171. Class 4.—Plowing and Farming Implements and Machinery,

CLASS 5.—Grain Seeds and Dairy, 103.

Ct and 6.—Domestic Articles, 192 Class 7.—Miscellaneous, 143 Ctass 8.—Flowers, Plants and Fruits, 115.

Class 8.—Flowers, Plants and Freits, 116.

The miscellanseus entries embrace a very large variety of inventions, some exhibiting much ingenuity and presenting a striking evidence of the fertility of the American mind. Locomotive improvements, stoves, vehicles, scales, refrigerators expet-feateners, sewing machines, animal traps. Yankee creepers, weshing-machines, artificial honey, and all manner of articles, are entered as miscellaneous. One exhibitor from Detroit enters similable gas-works, an article that requires examination before an explanation of it can be given. The cattle exhibitors already embrace the leading fermers of the State, especially the ossion perion, who were mostly absent from Baffalo last year. The farming machinery contains a number of r. The farming mechinery contains a number of and apparently very ingenious inventions. New-k houses are well represented.

Arek houses are well represented,
Among the visitors present, we already notice the
Her. Long John Wentworth of Chicago, Ex Senator
Kelly, the princely farmer of Dutchess, Judge White
of Sarntoga and Francis Rotes, a veteran farmer of
Otego, Rooms are engaged at the Syracuse House
for Ex-President Van Buren. The city presents the
usual bostling appearance of Fair time. Circusts,
shows and ministrals are in town, and the first signishows and numetrels are in town, and the first significant which met the eyes of the passengers by the aftersect train, was every canal bridge densely crowded with peciators to see a man cross the canal on t, slack ope extended from the third-stery whadews.

The Rev. John K. Shale, Pastor of the Waresstreet M. E. Church in his city, and well known to
the Methodist community of this State died to-fag,
after an illness of se, your weeks from billous ramittent
fever.